

Evidentiary Document No. 5209.

Examination of Bachee bin O.K.K. Hassan.

Bachee bin O.K.K. Hassan, aged 42, of Inanam, duly sworn, states.

"I was born in Sandakan 42 years ago, of Chinese parents. I adopted the Muslim religion 24 years ago. My home is now at Inanam. I used to be a merchant of native tobaccos but shortly before the Japanese occupation I began to trade in rice. At present I am without occupation.

At the time of the rising on Oct. 9th, 1943, I was living at Inanam. I did not take part in the fighting but on the night of the 9/10 October one of the leading guerrillas came to my house and told me to collect a band of Dusuns and Bajaus and join the guerrillas. I spoke to a number of Dusuns and Bajaus and told them to assemble in Inanam on the 13th. On that day about 60 of them came into the town but when they saw Japanese soldiers there, they quickly dispersed. I myself then went away with my wife and child to Krambunai and stayed there a fortnight.

On the 28th October, two Chinese detectives and some Bajaus, all armed with shot-guns, came to my house during the night and arrested me and my wife. We were taken in a lorry to the Japanese Resident's house in Jesselton. The Resident asked me if it was true that I had become leader of a guerrilla band. I said, 'No'. He then struck me on the head with a knife. The next day my wife and I were taken to the K.T. office in Jesselton. We were not given any trial there, but we were questioned. I was accused of killing a Japanese in Inanam. This was untrue and I said so. A.K.T. named Hassegawa then beat me. After beating me he went into the next room where my wife was and I heard him questioning and beating her. My wife was then released but I was told by the Chief of the K.T. that I would be kept in prison for two years. I was removed to the jail about Nov. 1st.

During the following months, while I was in Jesselton prison, many Chinese and other local peoples were brought into the prison under arrest. About 7 or 8 were put in each cell. They had been arrested in Tuaran, Mengattal, Telipok, Inanam, Penempang, Jesselton and Kota Belud. They were arrested because the Japanese suspected them of having taken part in the rising. I was able to talk to them in prison. Many of them were people I knew quite well. I can give you the names of some of them, for example, Jus Stephens, Charles Peters (C.P.O.), Wong Chu An, Tang Chin Tsu (Capt. China of Inanam) and many others. There was also there Ko Ming (who I think is now in the police), and Simon

Ho of Tuaran, a trader in rice - he had been told he would be kept in prison for ten years. I am certain from talking to these Chinese that none of them had been given a trial or allowed to defend himself. They were just questioned and beaten and then sometimes told they would be kept in prison for so long.

One day, I think in January or February, 1944, early in the morning, I saw a great number of Chinese and other prisoners taken out of their cells and their hands were then tied. There were several K.T. in charge of these prisoners. At a parade held by the Australians I picked out four of these men. They were Nukushina, Inaba, Mukai and Nakao; I could recognise them again. I saw these K.T. and some other Japanese march off the prisoners towards the railway line which ran outside the jail. I did not see what happened after that but I heard a locomotive and trucks move off. I saw the four K.T. whom I have named, and the other Japanese, return the same day without the civilians, whom I have not seen since. Later I heard that some of the prisoners had been executed that day and the rest shot. There were about 170 of them.

As I can speak several dialects of Chinese as well as Malay, Dusun and Bajau, the Japanese began to use me as a interpreter, soon after I had been in prison. I do not speak Japanese but they also used a Japanese interpreter who spoke to me in Chinese. They used to take me out with them sometimes, but I continued to live in the prison.

About this time the Japanese heard that the Suluk people who live in the islands off the West Coast, had been concerned in the rising. I don't know myself whether they had been concerned or not. In February, 1944, a party of Japanese went by boat from Jesselton to one of these islands called Mantanani, and took me with them as interpreter. The approximate numbers of the party were: K.T. - 13: Japanese soldiers - 24: native policemen - 6. I know the names of six of the K.T. in this party: Inaba, Endo, Nukushina, Uchiyama, Kiuchi and Yanakata (who was later transferred to Sibu, I believe). We also took a Suluk, and a Chinese named Tong Ah Seong.

We left Jesselton about 11 o'clock at night and arrived at Manatanani Island early the next morning. When we landed, the K.T. and the native police went round the village, telling the people to assemble in two large houses. This was in the main village, Kg. Mantanani. They also sent some men to a village on the other side of the island (the east side) to bring the people from there across to Kg. Mantanani. These came along later under their

headman, Heji Salila. At last about 200 people were collected together in the main village. One of the K.T. who could speak Malay then asked the people if there was a Chinese guerrilla named Lim Tin Fatt in hiding on the island. One of the Suluks answered 'NO'. This Suluk was told to step forward and a Japanese interpreter named Masuda took him outside the house and killed him with a sword. I saw this happen. Then the interpreter came back to the house and more questions were asked. The Suluks would not answer because they were afraid. Masuda then seized one of the Suluks and hit him. The Suluks shouted in anger and one of them threw a spear which wounded a native policeman. The people began to run away. The Japs pointed their machine-gun at the crowd and told me to shout to them that they would be fired on, if they did not remain there quietly. So they stayed still. Then one of the K.T. read out a list of names of Suluk men. The native policemen arrested these men and tied their hands. I think the Japs got this list from the headman of another Suluk island. In the evening of that day, about 6 p.m. we all went back to Jesselton in the boat, taking with us the 58 Suluks who had been arrested.

These Suluks were taken first to the K.T. office at Jesselton where they were each given a slip of paper with their name on. I was with them then. They were then taken to the prison. Every day after that, for a week or so, five or six K.T. came to the prison and took back a few Suluks to the office for questioning. I was sometimes used as an interpreter while the Suluks were being questioned. The K.T. used to ask them what they had done in the rising, whether they had attacked the Custom House or burnt the rubber. If the Suluk said 'No' he was beaten with a stick about 4 foot long, as thick as a police baton. They were beaten all over the body. Some of them during the beatings admitted having done what the Japanese said they had done. I cannot tell whether they were true confessions or whether they only admitted the things because they were beaten so cruelly. There were no trials. Sometimes I saw Suluks tied and water poured down their throats till their stomach was full. Then the K.T. would jump on the man's stomach or kick it. I did not see any actually die during the torture but most of them were nearly dead when they were dragged away. Many of them died each day in prison as a result of these tortures. I never saw or heard of any medical treatment being given them in prison. All the food they got was a little sago. I don't know what was done with the bodies. I solemnly state that I personally witnessed Suluks being flogged and tortured by each one of the K.T. whom I have named as going on the first trip to Mantanani. Other K.T. who had not been to the island also took part in these tortures; I don't know all their names. I do not know the names of any but a few of the Suluks. I saw Panglima Ali and O.T. Arsat flogged and tortured by Mukai. I saw Panglima Sibul flogged and tortured by Endo; I saw Tatung flogged and tortured by Sgt. Major Hayashi. I saw Hasuki flogged and tortured by Hassegawa. All these men died a

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Few days after their beating in Jesselton prison, I have no doubt that their deaths were in each case due solely to the floggings they had received by the men named. They all seemed fit men before they were tortured. Inaba, Nukushina, Uchiyama, Kiuchi and Yamakata also beat severely in my presence Suluks who soon afterwards died, but I do not know the names of the Suluks they flogged.

The day after our return from the visit to Mentanani that I have described, the Japanese went there again, taking me with them. The K.T. who went this time included the following: Lt. Shimizu, who was in command; Yamakata, second command; Kiuchi; Nukushina; Inaba; Mukai; Endo; Uchiyama; Kato; Fuma; and a Suluk, and some native police also accompanied us.

We landed on the south side of the island in the later afternoon. Leaving a small party with a machine gun to guard the boat, the rest of us proceeded to Kg. Mentanani which was about 40 minutes walk up the west side of the island. Arriving there we established ourselves in a mosque a little outside the village. In the village we found only six men, all of them old, and about a hundred women and children. The Japs sent for these six old men, one by one, and questioned them in the mosque. Masuda and I acted as interpreters. Yamakata did the interrogating. He asked each of them where Lim Tin Fatt was, and a Suluk named Omar Chuki (who came from Tawi Tawi and had helped the guerrillas). The old men said these two were not in Mentanani Island. Each of them was beaten when he said this.

I will tell you what happened to these six men the next day. In the morning Yamakata and Masuda and two Japanese soldiers took these men to a smaller island a few miles away. I saw them go off in a Suluk prau, which the old men rowed. I was told they were going to look for Lim Tin Fatt and the Suluk guerrilla. That afternoon I saw the boat return without the six old men. I heard that the Japanese had killed them on the small island.

We spent the first night in the mosque. The next morning, while the old men were being taken away, the Japanese told the women that they must go out into the jungle and search for Lim Tin Fatt and Omar Chuki, and also try to bring back six young Suluks who we believed had run away from the village the day before when the Japs arrived. While the women were out searching the Japs remained by the mosque. They took eggs and fowls from the village and stole some other things from the houses. In the evening the women returned saying that they had found no one.

The same evening the Japs caught a young Suluk who had come down from the hills in the north of the island to look for food in the village. On being questioned he said

there were five other Suluk men still hiding on the island. We tied this man's hands and, taking him with us, we all left the Kg. and went down to 'South Bay' where we spent the night. Our boat was sent off towards Tuaran to give the islanders the impression that we had gone away.

The next morning the Japanese formed themselves into three parties to search through the island. Our party, under Kiuchi, was sent along the west side of the island, and was commanded by Shimizu. The third party, with Yamakata in charge, was ordered to move up the eastern side of the island and converge on Kg. Mentanani from the north; Tong Ah Seong went with this party. In my party were Lt. Shimizu, Endo and two soldiers with a machine gun. We had not been going long - about 15 or 20 minutes - when we heard sounds of firing on the west side of the island. We thought this firing must come from the first party which had moved off in that direction. All my party at once hurried towards the sound of the firing. As we ran along, we could hear shots being fired. After about 15 minutes we reached the scene of the firing. It was a stretch of ground with thick grass and bushes between the jungle and the shore.

It was about 400 yards from the Kg. and parts of the Kg. were visible from it - I saw Inaba and Kiuchi and the rest of the Japanese party, and about 50 yards away I saw a number of Suluk women bunched together, not far from the edge of the jungle. There were two Japanese soldiers lying dead on the ground. One had a wound in his shoulder; it had been made by a spear. Inaba had a cut on his face and Kiuchi was wounded (in the groin I think). These two K.T. and three uninjured Japanese soldiers were firing with rifles and pistols into the jungle where I could see some Suluk men. The Japanese were not firing at the women. I could see the bodies of some Suluk men on the ground; I couldn't say how many there were.

When my party arrived on the scene, Lt. Shimizu gave an order in Japanese to the two men in our party who were bringing the machine gun. They at once began firing into the edge of the jungle where the Suluk men appeared to be and into the group of women in the open near the jungle. Just as the firing ceased, I saw the third party arrive with Yamakata. (They had further to come than my party, but they did not have a m/g to carry). I can't remember if Tong came too. After the firing I saw Yamakata and Endo, immediately followed by Shimizu, Nukushina, Mukai and Inaba go up to the wounded and shoot them with pistols. I did not see Kiuchi shoot the wounded; he had been wounded himself. The dead numbered about 6 men and about 50 women and children.

These ~~men~~ women were the women from the south Kg. who had been summoned to Kg. Mentanani on the first day

and were now trying to get back to their own village; they may have thought the Japs had gone. The men who were killed were Suluks who had hidden from the Japs. I do not know if the Suluk men or the Japanese attacked first. I never saw any Suluk on the island carrying a firearm; they had only spears and parangs.

The Japanese did not bury the Suluks they had killed.

I was told to stay with Nahar and watch the Jap dead. They sent someone to order the motor boat to come up so that their dead and wounded could be taken aboard. The boat came up and lay off the shore a little south of where we were. A prau was used to take the two dead and the two wounded out to where the boat lay. The boat remained at anchor there.

Majusa then told me to come with the Japs to the kg. We went to the place where the women were. Tong and I were ordered to remove the gold rings and money from the women. The native police were sent away. The K.T. and the soldiers tied the women's hands and then strung them together with rope. The ends of the rope were made fast to pillars of the mosque. The women were crying. Then they were shot with the machine gun. I do not know who gave the order to fire. Shimizu was in charge of the party.

After the gun had stopped firing, the K.T. shot with their pistols those of the women who were still alive. It was the K.T. not the soldiers, who did this: the job was done with pistols.

The dead were left there. They numbered about 20 or 30 and there were some children among them.

Then the Japanese set fire to the village and returned to the boat. We left that evening. The engine gave trouble on the way back. We spent the night in the boat and reached Jesselton about 9 a.m. the next day.

The Japs never gave any reason that I heard for killing the women. Endo said to me as we were leaving: "Tidak boleh kasih hidup ini bangsa. Bunuh kasih habis" / (We can't leave this people alive. We have killed them all).

Of all the Suluks who were massacred on that day, I know the name of only one, Haji Salila, the priest whom I mentioned earlier as having brought the women from the village in the south-east to the main kg. at the orders of the Japs. As he lay there wounded after the first machine-gunning, I saw Shimizu, Mukai and Yamakata each fire their pistols into his body.

All the Japanese K.T. who came on this second visit were present at the killing at the mosque, except Kiuchi and Inaba.

Four or five days after this, the Japanese took me on a third visit to Mentanani Island. Tong did not come with us this time. I cannot remember the Japanese who came this time: we only stayed 3 or 4 hours on the island. We did not see any living person on the island but the Japs took back a few ducks they found in the village. We visited both the scenes of the shooting. The bodies at the mosque had not been removed. They were smelling. It looked as if some of the bodies near the beach had disappeared. They may have been taken away and buried or they may have been washed away by the high tide.

On the way back to Jesselton we called at the Suluk island of Mangalam, and looked for Suluks. We did not find any. The Japs burnt the houses and departed.

(Signed) Bachee bin O.K.K. Hassan

I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language prior to his signature which appears above.

(Signed)

SWORN before me, M.G.Dickson, Captain, No. 8 W.C.I.T. this sixteenth day of March, 1946, detailed to examine the above by the C in C ALFSEA

(Signed) M. G. Dickson, Capt.

Certified true copy.

(signed) M.G.Dickson.
Capt. 9.5.46.

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バチ・ピン・〇・ヌ・ヌ・ハサン

イナナム在住、バチ・ピン・ハサン、四十二才
ハ正式ニ宣誓ノ上、陳述ス。

私ハ中國人、兩親ヲ持テ、四十二年前「サンダ
カン」ニ生レマシタ。私ハ二十四年前ニ、マホメ
ット教ヲ採リマシタ。私ノ家ハ現在「イナナム」
ニ在リマス。私ハ其土地デ出来ル煙草ノ商貿人ヲ
シテオリマシタガ日本軍ニ占領サレル直前ニ米穀
ノ取引ヲハジメマシタ。現在私ハ無職テアリマス。

一九四三年十月九日ノ騒亂ノ時ハ、私ハ「イナ
ナム」ニ住ンテ居リマシタ。私ハソノ騒亂ニ參加
シマセントシタガ、十月九日-十日ノ晚ニ、有力
ナ不正規軍ノ一人ガ私ノ家ニ來テ、ダスン人トバ
ジャウ人ノ一隊ヲ集メテ、不正規軍ニ參加セヨト
言ヒマシタ。私ハ若干ノダスン人及バジャウ人ニ
話シテ、十三日ニ「イナナム」ニ集合スル様ニ言
ヒマシタ。其ノ日ニハソノ中六十八程ガ町ニ入ツ
テ來マシタガ彼等ハ日本兵ヲ見ルト直グ散ツテ仕
舞ヒマシタ。私自身ニ妻子ヲ連レテ「クラムフ」
迄逃ゲテ、其處ニ二週間滯在シマシタ。

十月二十八日、二八ノ支那探偵ト若干ノバジャウ
人ガ、皆銃ヲ携行シテ夜ノ間ニ私ノ家ニ來テ、私



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2.

ト妻ヲ逮捕シマシタ。私達ハ貨物自動車テ、「ジエセルトン」ノ日本陸海軍ノ家ニ通レテ行カレマシタ。陸海軍ハ、私ガ不正競争ノ指揮官ニナツタノハ本當カト尋ネマシタ。私ハ「イ、エ」ト答ヘマシタ。スルト彼ハ私ノ張ラナイフテ打テマシタ。翌日妻ト私ハ「ジエセルトン」ノ憲兵隊ニ通レテ行カレマシタ。其處テハ私達ハ何ニ裁判ハ受ケマセンテシタガ、訊問ヲ受ケマシタ。私ハ「イナナム」テ日本人ヲ一人繫シタト責メラレマシタ。之ハ本當デハナカツタノア、私ハソノ様ニ答ヘマシタ。ソレカラ長谷川ト云フ一人ノ憲兵ガ、私ヲ懲々殴打シマシタ。私ヲ殴打シテカラ、彼ハ私ノ妻ノ居タ隣ノ部屋ニ行キマシタ。私ハ彼ガ妻ニ訊問ラシ、散々殴打スルノヲ聞キマシタ。ソレカラ私ノ妻ハ釋放サレマシタガ、私ハ二年間ノ懲役ニナルダラウ、ト憲兵隊長ニ言ハレマシタ。私ハ十一月一日頃監獄ニ移サレマシタ。

此レカラ後ノ月ハ、私ガ「ジエセルトン」監獄ニ居ル内ニ、澤山ノ支那八九地方住民ガ逮捕サレテ、監獄ニ送ラレテ來マシタ。監房毎ニ七、八名位八レラレマシタ。彼等ハ「ツウアラン」「メンガタル」「テリボク」「イナナム」「ベナンバン」「ジエセルトン」及「コタ、ベラッド」テ逮捕サ

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レマシタ。彼等が逮捕サレタノハ、氣風ニシテシタト日本人ニ疑ハレタカラデシタ。私ハ監獄内テ彼等ニ詰シカケル事カ出来マシタ。、、、之等ノ支那人ニ詰カケタ結果、彼等ノ中テ裁判ニカケラレタリ、辨解スル事ヲ許サレタ者ハ、一人モナカツタコトハ確カデス。彼等ハ唯訊問シ、殴打サレ、時ニハ、長期ノ懲役ヲ云ヒ渡サレタノデシタ。

或ル日、一九四四年ノ一月カ二月ダツタ思ヒマスカ、早朝私ハ澤山ノ支那人ト其他ノ俘虜カ、監房カラ引キ出サレルノヲ見マシタガ、彼等ノ手ハ其時後手ニ縛ラレテ居リマシタ。數名ノ憲兵ガ之等俘虜ヲ引卒シテオリマシタ。一オーストラリア一人ガ分列行進ヲヤツタ時ニ、私ハ此ノ兵隊ノ内、四名ヲ見付ケマシタ彼等ハスクシナ、福井、ムカイ、ナカラデアリマシタ。私ハ彼等ヲ再び認メル事が出来マシタ。私ハ之等ノ憲兵ト他ノ若干ノ日本人ガ、俘虜ヲ監獄ノ外ヲ通ツテキル鐵道線踏ノ方ニ、行軍サセテ行クノヲ見マシタ。其後ニ起ツタ事ハ見セんデシタガ、機関車ヤ自動貨車ガ出テ行ク音ヲ聞キマシタ。私ハ前記四名ノ憲兵ト他ノ日本人ガ、其ノ日ニ此ノ地方住民ヲ運レズニ齧ツテ來タノヲ見マシタガ、ソレ以來、此ノ人々ニ會ツタ事ハアリマセん。後ニ私ハ俘虜ノ數名

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3.

ガ其ノ日死刑ニサレ、残リハ銃殺サレタト闇キマシタ。俘虜ハ約一七〇名居タノテス。

私ハマレト語、タスン語、バジヤウ語バカリテナク、幾ツカノ支那語ノ方言ヲ話ス専ガ出來マシタノテ、日本人ハ私ガ投獄サレルト直グ、私ヲ通譯トシテ使ヒ始メマシタ。私ハ日本語ヲ話シマセンガ、彼等ハ支那語ヲ私ニ話ス日本人ノ通譯モ使ツテ居リマシタ。彼等ハ時々私ヲ一語ニ連れテ出ル事モアリマシタガ、私ガ何時モ住ソテ居タ所ハ監獄テシタ。

此ノ頃、日本八ハ西海岸ノ沖合ニアル島々ノ住民テアルサルク人ガ、暴亂ニ参加シダト云フコトヲ闇キマシタ。彼等ガ参加シタカ如何カハ、私自身知リマセソ。一九四四年二月、日本人ノ一行ガボートデ「ジエセルトン」カラ「マンタナニ」ト云フ之等ノ島ノ一ツニ行キ、私ヲ通譯トシテ同道シマシタ。一行ノ獄食ハ憲兵十三名、日本兵二十四名、土民ノ警官六名テアリマシタ。此ノ一行ノ憲兵ノ内、六名ノ名ヲ私ハ知ツテ居リマス。即チ稻葉、遠藤、スクリナ、内山、木内、ヤマカタ一後ニ「シフ」ニ轉任シタト思ヒマス」テアリマシタ。私達ハ又一名、サルク人ト、トン、アリ、セオノ

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5

ト云フ支那人ヲ連レテ行キマシタ。

私達ハ夜十一時頃「ジエセルトン」ヲ出發シテ、翌日、早朝「マンタナニ」島ニ着キマシタ。私達カ上陸シタ時、憲兵ト土民ノ監官刀村中ヲ廻ツテ、人々ニ二軒ノ六キナ家ニ集合スル様ニ似ヘマシタ。之ハ「K G・マンタナニ」ノ主要ナ村テシタ。彼等ハ又數名ノ人ヲ、島ノ他ノ側（東側）ニヤツテ其處カラ「K G・マンタナニ」ヘ、人々ヲ連レテ來サセルヤウニシマシタ。之等ノ人々ハ後テ、ハシ・サリウラ長トシテヤツテ來マシタ。結局此ノ主要ナ村ニハ、約二百名ノ人々ガ一詣ニ集合シマシタ。マレト語ヲ話セタ憲兵、一人ガ、其時人々ニ、リム・テイン・ファットト云フ支那人ノ不正規兵ガ、島ノ中ニ隠レテ居ナイカト尋ねマシタ。サルク人ノ一人ガ「居リマセン」と答ヘマシタ。此ノサルク人ハ前ニ出ル様ニ言ヘレマシタ。マジユダト云フ日本人ノ通譯ガ、此ノ男ヲ家ノ外ニ連れ出シテ、刀ヲ殺シマシタ。私ハ此ノ事が起ルノヲ見マシタ。ソレカラ通譯ハ家ニ戻ツテ來テ、又質問ガ重ネラレマシタ。サルク人ハ隠レテ仕舞ツテ答ヘマセンデシタ。マジユダハ其處デ、サルク人ヲ一人捕ヘテ、彼ヲ殴打シマシタ。サルク人ハ怒號シテ、彼等ノ一人ハ槍ヲ投げ付ケマシタガ、

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46.
6.

ソノ爲ニ土民ノ警官ガ一人負傷シマシタ。人々ハ逃走シ始メマシタ。日本人ハ機関銃ヲ群集ニ向ケ、私ニ彼等ガ其ノ擧テ體カニシナイト射撃スルゾト叫ブ様ニ言ヒマシタ。ソレテ彼等ハ動カズニキマシタ。ソレカラ憲兵ノ一人ガ、サルク人ノ名簿ヲ讀ミ上ゲマシタ。土民ノ警官ガ之等ノ人々ヲ捕へ手ヲ簿リマシタ。私ハ日本人ハ此ノ名簿ヲ他ノサルク人ノ島ノ長カラ入手シタモノゾト思ヒマス。其ノ日ノ夕刻六時頃ニ私達一同ハトニ罪ツテ、逮捕サレバ五八名ノサルク人ヲ一誥ニ達レテ、一ジエセルトンニ歸リマシタ。

之等ノサルク八ハ先づ「ジエセルトン」ノ憲兵隊ヘ達レテ行カレマシタガ、其處テ彼等ハ夫々、彼等ノ名前ノ載ツタ一枚ノ紙ヲ渡サレマシタ。私ハ其ノ時彼等ト一誥ニ居リマシタ。彼等ハソレカラ監獄ニ達レテ行カレマシタ。其後毎日一週間程ノ間、五、六名ノ憲兵ガ監獄ニ來テ、數名ノサルク人ヲ訊問ノ爲、隊ヘ達レテ行キマシタ。サルク人ガ訊問サレテ居ル間、私ハ時々通譯トシテ使ハレタモノデシタ。憲兵ガ何時モ尋ホル事ハ、彼等ガ叛亂ノ時ニ爲シタ事、彼等ガ税口ヲ費摩シ、若シクハゴムヲ焼却シタカニ観テアリマシタ。若シサルク人ガ「否」ト答ヘルト、彼ハ四咲位アル釋

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官ノ棍棒位ノ太サノ棒テ殴打サレマシタ。彼等ハ
身体中殴打サレマシタ。殴打ノ最中ニ、日本人ガ
言ツタ通りノ事ヲシタト認メル者ニアリマシタ。
其等ガ本當ノ告白テアツタカ、又ハ彼等ガ余リニ
虐待サレタノア、單ニソレヲ認メタノカ、私ニハ
解リマセん。裁判ハアリマセんデシタ。時ニハ、
サルク人ガ縛ラレテ、胃袋ガ一杯ニナルマテ水ヲ
喉ニ注ギ込マレマシタノヲ見タ辱ガアリマス。ソ
レカラ憲兵ハ其ノ男ノ胃袋ノ上ニ飛ビ泉ツタリ、
又ハ足蹴ニスルノテシタ。拷問ノ最中ニ本當ニ死
ンダ者ハ見マセンデシタガ、大抵ノ者ハ引キズリ
去ラレル時ニハ瀕死ノ状態デシタ。毎日監獄テハ
之等ノ拷問ノ結果死ンダ者ガ澤山アリマシタ。監
獄テハ彼等ニ醫療ガ與ハラレタト云フ事ハ見タ事
モナケレバ、聞イタ事モアリマセん。彼等ノ食べ
タ食物ハ、値カノサゴベイダケテシタ。死体ガ如
何處理サレタカハ知リマセん。私ハサルク人ガ憲
兵ノ夫々一人宛ニ依ツテ、殴テ打クレタリ、拷問
サレタリシタノヲ、自ラ目撃シタ事ヲ嚴端ニ陳述
致シマス。其ノ憲兵達ノ名前ハ、最初「マンタナ
ニ」ニ行ツタ時ニ尋ゲテアリマス。島ニ行ツタ事
ノナイ他ノ憲兵モ、之等ノ拷問ニ加ハツテ居リマ
シタ。彼等全部名前ハ知リマセん。サルク人モ少

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數ヲ除イテハ名前ヲ知リマセソ。私ハバングリヤ
・アリト、〇・エ・ア・サツトガ、ムカキニ
打タレ榜間サレタノヲ見マシタ。私ハバングリヤ
スイブルガ、遠巣ニ隠テ打タレ榜間サレタノヲ見
マシタ。私ハタツウングガ、林道長ニ隠テ打タレ
榜間サレタノヲ見マシタ。私ハマスキガ、長谷川
ニ隠テ打タレ榜間サレタノヲ見マシタ。之等ノ人
々ハ皆殴打ノ後數日テ「ジエセルトン」デ死ニマ
シタ。彼等ガ死ンダノハ、何レノ場合モ上記ノ人
々カラ受ケタ殴打ニ、ミ起因シタ夢ヘ疑ヒノ余地
ガアリマセソ。彼等ハ皆榜間ノ前ハ丈夫ナ人ニ見
エマシタ。酒井、又クシナ、ウテヤマ、キウチ、
ヤマカタモ又私ノ面前テサルク人ヲ亂打シマシタ
ガ、其等ノサルク八ハ其後間モナク死亡シマシタ。
然シ彼等ガ殴打ラシタサルク人ノ名前ハ知リマセ
ン。

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ナニ島ニハ居ナイト言ヒマシタ。彼等ハ何レ云
サウ言フト殴打サレマシタ。

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之等ノ六名ノ男方翌日如何ナツタカヲ南上ゲマセ
ウ。朝、ヤマカントマスダト船ノ二人ノ日本兵方
之等ノ男ヲ鐵壁檻レタ小島ニ連レテ行キマシタ。
私ハ老人達ガ首イテ、彼等ガサルク人ノブラウニ
果ツテ出テ行クノヲ見マシタ。彼等ハリム・ティ
ン・ファット、トサルク人ノ不正兵ヲ櫻庭ニ
行クノダト聞キマシタ。其ノ午後、私ハ其ノボ
トガ、六名ノ老人ヲ見セズニ果ツテ次ノヲ見マ
シタ。日本人が彼等ヲ眞ノ小鳥テ殺害シタト聞キ
マシタ。

私達ハ眞ノ回教寺院テ第一夜ヲ明コシマシタ。翌
朝、日本人ハ老人達方連レテ行カレテキル間ニ、
婦人達ニジヤングルノ中ニ行ッテ、リム・ティン・
ファット及オマ・チュキンヲ殺シ、且日本人到着
ノ前日、村カラ逃亡シタ六名ノサルク青年ヲ連レ
民シテ不ル様ニ命ジマシタ。婦人達ガ鐵索ニ出テ
キル間、日本人ハ寺ノ傍テ待ツテ居リマシタ。彼
等ハ村カラ卵や鶏ヲ取ッタリ、家カラ船ノ物ヲ奪
ッタリシマシタ。夕方ニ婦人達ハ歸ツテ來テ、誰

セ層ナクツタト言ヒマシタ。

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同日ノク方、日本人ハ島ノ北方ノ合地カラ、村ニ
食事ヲ済シニ降リテ來タサルク青年ヲ一人捕ヘマ
シタ。訊問サレルト候ハ、島ニハ示ダ五人ノサル
ク人ガ屋レテキルト答ヘマシタ。私達ハ此ノ男ノ
手ヲ縛リ、飯ヲ一品ニシテK.G.ヲ出置シテ「南
湯」ニ下リ、其處ア寝ヲ明カシマシタ。島人ニ私
達ガ層ナクナツタト云フ印象ヲ以ヘル様ニ、私達
ノボートハ「ツヴァラン」ノ沖合ニヤラレマシタ。

翌朝日本人ハ全島ヲ搜索スル爲ニ、三隊ニ編成シ
マシタ。一隊ハ水内ノ音響テ島ノ西海岸沿ヒニ達
ラレマシタ。第二隊ハ北方從ツテ島ノ中央部ニ行
動シ、海水方音響ヲシマシタ。第三隊ハヤマカタ
ノ森仕テ、島ノ東側ニ行動シ、一区G.マンタナニ
ニ北方カラ集マツテ行ク様ニ命ぜテレマシタ。ト
ン・アン・セオンハ此ノ隊ト一語ニ行キマシタ。
私ノ隊ニハ清水少尉、遠藤及松田鏡ヲ等ツタ兵士
ガ二名居リマシタ。私達ガ会リモク行カナイ内ニ
「十五分乃至二〇分位！」此ノ言葉ニ驚聲ヲ附キ
マシタ。私達ハ此ノ鏡の方其ノ方向テ行動シテキ

11.

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タ第一隊カラ不タニ進ヒナイト恩ヒマシタ。私ノ
隊ハ金品直テニ館野ノ方ニ急行シマシタ。私達ガ
急行シテキル間ニ警戒サレテキルノヲ口キマシム。
私達ハ軍面ノ現状ニ到着シマシタ。ソレハジヤン
グルト海岸間ノ草ヤ灌木ノ茂ツタ一帯ノ土堆ア
リマシタ。

ソレハ五〇刀テ四〇〇ヤード位テ、其處カラ五〇
ノ一掃ガ見エマシム。私ハ酒業、木内ト日本人ノ
一隊ノ軍團ヲ見マシタ。ソシテ五〇ヤード位位レ
テ、サルク婦人ノ一團ガジヤングルカラ退却クナ
イ處ニ、一塊ニナツテキルノヲ見マシタ。地図ニ
ハ二名ノ日本兵ガ死ンテ横タハツテ居リマシタ。
一右ハ肩ニ頭部シテ居リマシム。ソレハ當テ右ケ
ラレタノテシム。酒業ハ酒ニ切斷ガアリ、木内ハ
頭部シテ居マシタ。(一腰ノ階級ダツト原ヒマス)
之等二八ノ憲兵ト三名ノ頭部シテキナイ日本兵ハ、
小銃ヤピストルヲジヤングルノ中ヘ射テ込ンテキ
マシガ、其處ニハ數名ノサルク人ノ男ガ見エマ
シム。日本人ハ婦人ヲ射撃シテハ居リマセソテシ
タ。私ハ地上ニサルク人ノ數名ノ男ノ死体ヲ見ル
事方出来マシタ。何名居タカハ口上ゲル事方出来

12.

マゼン。

私ノ隊ガ現場ニ到着シタ時ニ、清水少尉ハ憲警
ヲ同行シテキタ私ノ隊ノ二名ノ部下ニ、日本艦ヲ
命令ヲ與ヘマシタ。彼等ハ直ニサルク人ノ身遣
ノ居サウナジヤングルノ様ト、ジヤングルノ階級
ノ時ニ居ル婦人ノ一體ニ憲警ヲシマシタ。憲警
ガ終ツタ信辰真ノ時、私ハ第三隊ガヤマカダト共
ニ到着スルノヲ見マシタ。(當時ハ私ノハヨリ遙
クカラズノテスガ、憲警ヲ同行シテ居リマセ
ンデシタ)私ハトンゲモ不タカニ何カ忌ヒ出セマ
セン。時既往、私ハヤマカダト共ニ、直ゲ行イテ
清水、スクシナ、ムカキ、憲警方員御番ノ處へ行
ツテ、ピストルテ銃管ヲ持ツノヲ見マシタ。彼自
身負傷シテ居タノテス。死後ノ事ハ病死云ノ身ト、
婦女子約五〇名デシタ。

之巻ノ婦人遣ハ第一日目ニ、百五〇カラ五百ニ呼
バレテ不々婦人遣テ、憲警當分遣ノ時ニ憲警ヲウト
シテ居ムノテシタ。彼等ハ日本八ガ居ナクナツタ
モノト思ツタノカモ知レマセン。彼サレタ身遣ハ、
日本入カラ退レテキタサルク人テシタ。最初ニ重
罪シタノハ、サルク人カ日本入カ、私ハ知リマセ

ン。私ハサルク人ガ民テ俄ヲ耗ツテキルノリ一八
モ五タ事ガアリマセん。彼等ハ専カ専カラ専ツテ
居タケアス。

日本入ハ彼等ガ志シタサルク人ヲ過跡シマセんテ
シテ。

私ハナハト共ニ遇ツテ、日本人ノ死者ヲ匿ス
ル様ニ言ハレマシタ。日本人ハ何處カ近所ニ居リ
マシタ。彼等ハ誰カヲ食ニ因シテ、彼等ノ死者ヤ
天罰者アリセル事方出不ル様ニ、モトタバト
ニ不ル様ニ命ジマシタ。ボトハ上ツテ不マシタ。
ソシテ私達ノ居タ處カラ少シ南方ノ海岸沖合ニ停
止シマシタ。ボトガ警止シテキタ處マテ、二名
ノ死者ト二名ノ負傷者ヲ連レテ行クノニ、一組ノ
プラウガ用ヒラレマシタ。ボトハ其處ニ陸ラ下
シテ居リマシタ。

マジュサハソレカラ私ニ、日本ハト一艦ニ五〇マ
テ不ル様ニ言ヒマシタ。私達ハ婦人達ノ居タ場所
マテ行キマシタ。トンクト私ハ婦人達カラ金治尊
ト金ヲ取リ去ル様ニ命セラレマシタ。土民ノ被官
ハ造ヒヤラレマシタ。憲兵ト兵隊ハ婦人達ノ手ヲ
擰リ、ソレカラロープテ彼等ヲ一網ニ縛リ付ケマ

シタ。ローブノ端ハ同教寺院ノ圓柱ニ同ク清ビ
ケラレマシタ。婦人達ハ泣キ叫ンテ居リマシタ。
ソレカラ彼等ハ機関銃テ射タレマシタ。誰ガ射撃
ノ命令ヲ長ヘタカハ解リマセン。清氷ガ京ノ隊ヲ
陸續シテ居リマシタ。

銃ガ射撃ヲ止メタ時、憲兵ガ赤ダニキテキタ人
達ヲ彼等ノピストルナテ射テマシタ。之ヲシテノハ
兵隊テハナシテ憲兵テシタ。此ノ仕事ハピストル
テ行ハレマシタ。

死者ハ莫處ニ倒サレマシタ。彼等ノ數ハ約二〇名
乃至三〇名テ、銃等ノ中ニハ子供ガ若干居リマシ
タ。

ソレカラ日本人ハ尙ニ放火シ、ボートニ戻リマシ
タ。私達ハ其ノ曉出機シマシタ。曉迄エンテンノ
設障ガアリマシタ。私達ハ其ノ夜ボートテ夜ヲ明
カシ、翌日午前九時頃「ジエセルトン」ヘ着キマ
シタ。

日本人ハ私方開イタ處テハ、婦人達ヲ憤シテ理由
ハ何モ與ヘマセんテシタ。私達ガ立去ルトキ清氷
ハ「我々ハ之等ノ者ヲ法カシテ置クコトハ出不チ

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イノテ全部被シテシマツタ」ト書ヒマシダ。

此ノ日はサレタル全サルクス八ノ中テ「ハジ
リア」ト呼ス一人タケノ名前ヲ私ハ知ツテイマバ。
彼ハ日本人ノ命令ニ依リ東西方ニ在ル村カラ五〇
ヘ女達ヲ連レテボタ一信信アリマス。彼ガ最初
の信テ所見サレ云々シテソコニ個レタトキ翁水、
ムカキ兵アカタガ各自鎧ノカラダニビストルヲ
打シシダノヲ私ハ目撃シマシダ。

此ノ二回目ニ六ダ日本ノ憲兵ハ木内及山縣ヲ除イ
テ全部ガ此ノ國敎寺院ニ於ケル被皆ニ立合ヒマシ
ダ。

此ノ後三・四日シテ、日本人ハ「マンダナニ」島
ノ第三回目ノ訪問ニ私ヲ連レテ行キマシダ。トン
ゲハ今度ハ私等ト一處ニ來マセンテシタ。今度不
ダ日本人ノ名前ハ愚ヒ居セマセン。私連ハ僅カ三
万三四時間其ノ處ニ居タダケテシタ。私連ハ愚テ
生者ヨリ一在モ見マセンテシタガ、日本人ハ村テ
見付ケタ家庭ヲ尋テ居リマシダ。私連ハ二ヶ所ノ
寺廟ノ現場ニ行ツテ見マシダ。國敎寺院ノ元体ハ
甚古サレバニアリマシダ。愚真ガシテ居リマシダ。

16.

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今
17.

船は二泊イ江海ノ中ニハ六クナツテ居タノモアツ
タはニ見エマシタ。彼等ハ遙レ去ラレテ退群サレ
タカ、吉シクハ端瀬テ洗ヒ流サレタカモ如レマセ
ン。『ジエセルトン』ニ『ル途中私達ハ「マンガ
ラム」ノサルク人ノ聲ニ立寄ツテ、サルク人ヲ殺
シマシタ。誰モ立見シマセんテシタ。日本人ハ家
々ラ焼イテ出立シマシタ。